

waves, completing the work of destruction, and leaving behind them, on their final retreat, a scene of universal havoc and desolation.

The island of Santa Maria, which is situate to the southward of the bay of Concepcion, and is about seven miles broad, and two long, remained, after the earthquake, permanently elevated at least ten feet above its former position; and a similar change was found to have taken place with regard to the bottom of the sea immediately surrounding the island. The amount of this elevation was very accurately ascertained by the observations of Capt. Fitzroy, who had, previously to the earthquake, made a careful survey of the shores of that island; thus supplying the most satisfactory and authentic testimony to this important fact.

The author gives, in the course of the paper, several particulars relating to the effects of the earthquake in different parts of the Chilian coast; the oscillations appearing to have extended to the north as far as Coquimbo, and to the east as far as Mendoza, at the ridge of the great chain of the Andes. Vessels navigating the Pacific Ocean, within a hundred miles of the coast, experienced the shock with considerable force. Its influence was very perceptible in the island of Juan Fernandez, a basaltic mass 360 miles distant from the coast; as was shown by the sudden elevation and subsidence of the sea, which at one time rose 15 feet above the usual level, carrying all before it.

Anniversary Meeting, Nov. 30th, 1835.

JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the Chair.

Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., as one of the Auditors on the part of the Society, reported that the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the present Audit was £218 13s. 7d.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Auditors for their trouble in auditing the Treasurer's accounts.

The Secretary then read the following Report:

"The Council have to report the following statement of their proceedings during the past year, as far as they relate to matters of general interest to the Society.

"The vacancy in the offices of Assistant Secretary and Librarian, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hudson, has been supplied by the appointment of Mr. Robertson as Assistant Secretary, at a salary of 160*l.* per annum, with the use of a bed-room, sitting-room, coals, and candles; and with the understanding that his whole time shall be at the service of the Society; and of Mr. Shuckard as Librarian, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum: the duties of the latter being to have the care of the Library, under the superintendence of the Library Committee, to make all entries of books presented to, or bought by, the Society, and to give his attendance in the Library from 12 to 4 o'clock on two stated days in the week, Thursday being one of those days.

"By an arrangement made with the Trustees of the British Museum, a sum of 165*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the Library Committee for the purchase of books, in consideration of a grant by the Society to the British Museum of fifty-five volumes of Oriental Manuscripts.

"For the purpose of affording ready access to the upper bookshelves in the Library, the Council have directed a gallery to be constructed, which completely answers the desired object.

"The printing of the classed Catalogue, under the direction of Mr. Panizzi, is in great forwardness, and will soon be completed.

"Some inconvenience having been experienced from a great number of ballots for the election of Candidates for admission into the Society taking place during the same evening, when the times of election were limited to four meetings in the year, the Council have now removed that limitation, and restored the former practice of allowing elections to take place at any of the ordinary meetings of the Society.

"The Council have the satisfaction of reporting, that the Committee appointed, in compliance with the wishes of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and of the Honourable Board of Excise, for the purpose of giving their opinion on the construction of instruments and tables for ascertaining the strength of spirits, in reference to the charge of duty thereon, have nearly completed their labours, and will very shortly be ready with their Report.

"The Copley Medal for the present year has been awarded to William Snow Harris, Esq., for his 'Experimental Investigations of the Forces of Electricity of high Intensity,' contained in his paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1834 (p. 213; Proceedings, p. 277. No. 16.)

"One of the Royal Medals for the present year has been awarded to Michael Faraday, Esq., for his investigations and discoveries contained in the series of 'Experimental Researches in Electricity,' published in the Philosophical Transactions, and more particularly for the Seventh Series, relating to the definite nature of Electro-chemical Action. (Phil. Trans. for 1834, p. 77; and Proceedings, p. 261, No. 15.)

"The other Royal Medal for the present year has been awarded to Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, for the papers published by him in the 16th and 17th volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, entitled 'Supplement to an Essay on the Theory of Systems of Rays,' and more particularly for those investigations at the conclusion of the third and last Supplement, which relate to the discovery of Conical Refraction.

"The Council propose, in the year 1838, to give one of the Royal Medals to the most important unpublished paper on Chemistry, and the other Medal to the most important unpublished paper on Mathematics, which shall have been communicated to the Royal Society for publication in its Transactions, after the present date and prior to the month of June 1838.

"The City of London have required a portion of the premises belonging to the Society in Coleman-street, under the Act of Parlia-

ment for making approaches to London Bridge. After ineffectual efforts to procure an arrangement more advantageous to the Society, it was finally agreed to sell to the City the whole of the premises, instead of dividing them, for the sum of £3150. This £3150, under the terms of the Act in question, is to be paid into the Court of Exchequer, and there remain until invested in freehold property, unless in some subsequent Act the insertion of a clause can be procured, authorizing its payment out of Court to the Royal Society. Every effort was made, in correspondence with the City authorities, to obtain payment of the money direct to the President and Council. But this point has not been conceded: and it appearing unadvisable legally to resist it, the Council have reluctantly given way.

“On the 26th instant the Seal of the Society was affixed to Deeds of bargain and sale of the freehold property in Coleman-street, from the Royal Society to the City of London, and also to a Deed of enfeoffment of the same property by the Society to the City, in consideration of £3150 to be paid into the Court of Exchequer.”

The Secretary also read the following List of Fellows deceased since the last Anniversary: viz.

On the Home List.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; Sir William Blizard, Knt.; Sir David Barry, Knt.; The Marquis of Breadalbane; The Earl of Charleville; The Bishop of Cloyne; The Earl of Darnley; Lord De Dunstanville; Colonel Sir Augustus Simon Frazer, K.C.B.; Major-General Hardwicke; Captain Kater; Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus; Thomas James Mathias, Esq.; William George Maton, M.D.; Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D.; Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq.; Richard Sharp, Esq.; William Smith, Esq.; Edward Troughton, Esq.; Sir George Lemon Tuthill, Knt. M.D.; Ralph Watson, Esq.

On the Foreign List.—Frederich Stromeyer.

The Secretary stated that of these only three, namely, Captain Kater; John Brinkley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and Edward Troughton, Esq. have contributed papers to the Royal Society.

Capt. Kater contributed the following papers, fifteen in number, to the Philosophical Transactions.

1. On the light of the Cassegrainian Telescope, compared with that of the Gregorian. (Phil. Trans. 1813, p. 206.)

Having remarked the superiority in the performance of a Cassegrainian telescope over those of similar dimensions in the Gregorian construction, Capt. Kater made a series of experiments to determine the comparative excellence of these two methods of constructing that instrument. From a mean of these experiments and from a consideration of all the circumstances in which they were made, he concludes that the comparative superiority of the Cassegrainian over the Gregorian telescope of equal apertures and magnifying powers, is as 20 to 11, or very nearly twice as great. He conjectures that the superiority of illumination in telescopes of the former construction may possibly depend on their being exempt from the mutual interference of rays meeting in the same point, as happens in the Grego-

rian telescope, when the small speculum receives the rays after they have arrived at the focus, and after they have become sufficiently concentrated to interfere with each other's motion.

2. In a subsequent paper, the experimental research relating to the same subject is further prosecuted, and the conclusion arrived at is, that the illuminating power of the Cassegrainian telescope, as compared to the Gregorian, is in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

3. His next communication to the Society relates to "An improved method of dividing Astronomical circles and other instruments." The general principle of the method there proposed is the same as that of the beam compass; but the apparatus, instead of having points, is furnished with two micrometer microscopes, adjustable to different distances, as aliquot parts of the arc or line to be divided. As a specimen of the method by which this apparatus is to be used, Capt. Kater describes the series of divisions and subdivisions which he thinks most convenient in a circle of two feet diameter.

4. The series of investigations in which Capt. Kater was engaged for many years, relative to the pendulum, commences with a paper entitled, "An account of experiments for determining the length of the Pendulum vibrating seconds in the Latitude of London." To ascertain with exactness the length of the seconds pendulum, an object of considerable importance in Physical Science, was scarcely possible by the methods which had been before resorted to: for the determination of the precise centre of oscillation of a body vibrating as a pendulum, depending as it does on the regular figure and uniform density of that body, involves difficulties which might be regarded as insurmountable. Capt. Kater fortunately discovered the means of solving this problem, by the application of a mathematical property already known to belong to the centre of oscillation, but which had never hitherto been practically employed with this view; namely, that this centre and the centre of suspension are reciprocal to one another: that is to say, that if a body, vibrating as a pendulum, be inverted, and suspended by its former centre of oscillation, its former point of suspension will become its centre of oscillation in its new position; and the vibrations in both positions will be performed in equal times. This property, therefore, furnishes an easy method of determining the exact distance between these two points, in a body of any form, or however irregular may be the densities of its different parts; for it will be only necessary, for that purpose, to provide a second axis of suspension, placed by estimation very near to the centre of oscillation, while the body is vibrating on its first axis, and also capable of adjustment as to distance, and as to its being kept in the line passing through the first axis, and the centre of gravity: thus by repeated trials of the number of vibrations performed, in a given time, by that body, when suspended on either of these two axes, and by altering the place of the moveable axis until this number becomes the same in both positions, we obtain a final adjustment which gives the exact distance between the centres of suspension and oscillation in that body; a distance equivalent to the length of a simple pendulum performing the observed number of vibrations in a certain time.

The mode of suspension adopted by Capt. Kater was the knife-edge, of which he points out the various advantages and disadvantages, and the methods he took for overcoming the difficulties of the inquiry. By employing the method of coincidences he found that the number of vibrations made by the pendulum in twenty-four hours might be obtained to within half a second of the truth in the space of eight minutes: and he then applied the usual correction for the extent of the arc of vibration, and also for the height of the place of observation above the level of the sea.

5. This paper was followed by another, "On the length of the French Metre estimated in parts of the English Standard:" in determining which he employed the same micrometer microscopes as were used in the pendulum experiments, bringing them alternately over the metre and over the standard scale, placed in the same plane parallel to and in contact with one another; care being taken that their temperatures were the same.

6. In the following year (1819) Capt. Kater gives an "Account of experiments for determining the Variation in the Length of the Pendulum vibrating Seconds, at the principal stations of the Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain:" a paper which is full of laborious calculations, founded on the observations therein detailed. The investigation of the diminution of terrestrial gravity from the equator to the pole is pursued by the comparison of determinations of the length of the seconds pendulum at various stations: and is founded on the theorem demonstrated by Clairaut, that the sum of the two fractions expressing the ellipticity and the diminution of gravity from the pole to the equator is always a constant quantity, and is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the fraction expressing the ratio of centrifugal force, and that of gravity at the equator. The extreme degree of accuracy with which the force of gravitation may be determined by the apparatus employed by Capt. Kater, suggested to him the possibility of ascertaining by its means minute variations in this force observable in passing through a country composed of materials of various degrees of density: instances of the occurrence of which are given in this paper.

7. In the year 1823, Capt. Kater communicated to the Royal Society an account of experiments made with an invariable pendulum belonging to the Board of Longitude, by Sir Thomas Brisbane and Mr. Dunlop, at Paramatta in New South Wales, and thence deduces the fraction expressing the terrestrial compression.

8. In a paper which appeared in the Phil. Trans. for 1821 (p. 75.) Capt. Kater gives an account of the comparison which he instituted of various British Standards of Linear Measures for the purpose of accurately examining the standard yard employed by General Roy, in the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, as a foundation for the trigonometrical operations carried on by the Ordnance throughout the country. He found material differences to exist between the standards of Sir George Shuckburgh, of Bird, of the Royal Society, of General Roy's, and of the one constructed by Ramsden, which was used in the trigonometrical survey. Capt. Kater then proceeds to investigate the effect of these differences on the figure of the earth.

9. Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn had, in the course of his inquiries respecting a standard of weights and measures, examined with great care the weights of a standard cube, cylinder, and sphere, and the methods employed for this purpose had been minutely described; but the mode of ascertaining the dimensions of these bodies had not been so fully detailed. Capt. Kater was accordingly desirous of re-investigating this latter branch of the subject before the Commissioners of Weights and Measures should make their final report. The apparatus he employed for this purpose, and the results of his experiments, are stated in a paper also published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1821.

10. These researches were continued by Capt. Kater in the year 1825; and the details are given in a paper published in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1826, and entitled "An Account of the construction and adjustment of the new standards of weights and measures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

11. The series was completed in 1830 by the account he gives of the detection of a source of error in estimating the standard of linear measure, arising from the thickness of the bar, on the surface of which the lines are traced, and of the means he took to obviate it.

12. The attention of Capt. Kater was at one time directed to the ascertaining the best kind of steel for the construction of a compass needle, the most advantageous form to be given to the needle, and the most effective mode of communicating to it magnetism. Many curious and unexpected results were obtained in the course of this investigation.

13. A remarkable volcanic appearance in the moon being observed by Capt. Kater in February 1821, he communicated to the Society shortly afterwards an account of the phenomenon, which was published in the *Phil. Trans.* for the same year.

14. One of the greatest benefits conferred on science by Capt. Kater was his invention of the floating collimator, an instrument of which the object is to determine the situation of the line of collimation of a telescope attached to an astronomical circle, with respect to the zenith or the horizon in any one position of the instrument; or in other words, to determine the zero-point of the divisions on the limb: an operation which was before usually performed by the use of the level or the plumb-line, or by the reflexion of an object from the surface of a fluid. Each of these methods was liable to many inconveniences and defects; all of which are avoided in the floating collimator. The principles on which this instrument is constructed are two; the first is the property of a telescope employed by Gauss, and subsequently by Bessel, in virtue of which the cross wires of a telescope adjusted to distinct vision on the wire, may be distinctly seen by another telescope also similarly adjusted, at whatever distance the telescope may be placed, provided their axes coincide; in which case the rays diverging from the cross wires of either telescope, will emerge parallel from its object-glass, and will therefore be refracted by that of the other telescope to its sidereal focus, as if they came from an infinite distance. The other principle, which is employed as a substitute for the common level, is the invariability with respect

to the plane of the horizon, of the position of a body of determinate figure and weight, when floating on the surface of a fluid. Thus the telescope being attached to a box floating on mercury, and serving as a stand to the telescope, may be fixed either in a horizontal or a vertical position; in which latter case the reverse observations may be made by merely turning the float half round in azimuth.

15. The later improvements made by Capt. Kater in the vertical floating collimator are described by him in a subsequent paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1828. Besides obviating the sources of error arising from the necessity of transferring the instrument to different sides of the observatory, and of taking the float out of the mercury and replacing it at each observation, the vertical floating collimator has the further advantage of being adapted for use, not only with a circle, but also with a telescope, either of the refracting or reflecting kind. Such a telescope, furnished with a wire micrometer, and directed to the zenith, becomes a zenith telescope, free from all the objections to which the zenith sector, and the ordinary zenith telescopes with a plumb-line, are liable. From the greater degree of precision attainable by the employment of this instrument, from the facility of its construction, the readiness of its application, and the economy of time resulting from its use, the employment of the level and plumb-line may be wholly superseded.

John Brinkley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, commenced his scientific career, while Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, by a mathematical paper published in the Phil. Trans. for 1807, containing an investigation of the general term of an important series in the inverse method of finite differences. In 1810 Dr. Maskeleyne, then Astronomer Royal, announced to the Society by the communication of a letter from Dr. Brinkley, the supposed discovery by the latter of the annual parallax of α Lyrae, which he was confident exceeds $2''$. In 1818 he reported having met with apparent motions in several of the fixed stars which he could explain only by referring them to parallax. Among these α Aquilæ exhibited the greatest change of place. The observations made at the Greenwich observatory not being in accordance with those made at Dublin, Dr. Brinkley, in a subsequent paper published in the Phil. Trans. for 1821, institutes a new series of observations with a view to discover the source of this discordance. In conclusion he states his inability to discover any explanation of this difference, or to obtain any result opposed to his former conclusions. He remarks, however, that the discrepancies between his observations and those made at Greenwich may by some be considered as showing the great precision of modern observations, since the whole extent of the absolute difference is only one second. In the last paper on this important subject, which was published in the Phil. Trans. for 1824, Dr. Brinkley endeavours to form a correct estimate of the absolute and relative degrees of accuracy of the instruments at Dublin and at Greenwich. He first considers the difference of parallax between γ Draconis and α Lyrae, and secondly the absolute parallax of α Lyrae.

Four other papers by the same author are also contained in the Philosophical Transactions: the first in 1819, giving the results of

observations made at the observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, for determining the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the maximum of the aberration of light; the second, published in 1822, containing the investigation of the elements of a comet observed by Captain Basil Hall; the third published in 1824, on the North Polar distances of the principal fixed stars; and the last, which appeared in 1826, communicating the results of the application of Capt. Kater's floating collimator to the astronomical circle at the observatory of Trinity College, Dublin. He regards the results of these observations as highly favourable to the principle of the collimator, which he considers as a new astronomical power, and as even belonging to a more advanced era of practical astronomy than the present.

Mr. Edward Troughton is the author of a paper in the Phil. Trans. for 1809, entitled "An Account of a method of dividing Astronomical and other instruments by ocular inspection; in which the usual tools for graduating are not employed; the whole operation being so contrived, that no error can occur but what is chargeable to vision when assisted by the best optical means of viewing and measuring minute quantities." The intrinsic excellence of Mr. Troughton's method, as detailed in this paper, consists in the process of examination employed to correct the imperfections in laying down the divisions by methods which give only approximate degrees of accuracy.

The Treasurer made the following statements with respect to the Number of Fellows, State of the Finances, and the Receipts and Payments of the Society during the preceding year.

At the last Anniversary the Society consisted of 770 Members of whom there were,

11 Royal Personages,
44 Foreign Members, and
715 Home Members;

Since that date, there have died,

21 on the Home List, and
1 on the Foreign List;

and there have been admitted,

40 on the Home List, and
5 on the Foreign List. Of whom

11 have compounded during life, and
29 have engaged to pay the Annual Subscription of 4*l*.

The Society therefore now consists of

10 Royal Personages,
48 Foreign Members, and
735 Home Members;

making a total of 793 Members; of whom

598 have compounded for life,
41 are subject to an annual payment of 2*l*. 12*s*.
96 are subject to an annual payment of 4*l*. 0*s*.

The Treasurer then laid before the Meeting the following

*Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Royal Society between
Nov. 29, 1834, and Nov. 28, 1835.*

1. RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the last Audit ..	192	7	5½
Weekly Contributions, at one shilling	111	16	0
Quarterly Contributions, at £1	234	16	6
Forty Admission Fees	400	0	0
Eleven Compositions for Annual Payments	500	0	0
Rents :—			
One year's rent of estate at Mablethorpe: due	£.	s.	d.
at Michaelmas, (less the expenses of de-			
fending the suit, 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>)	90	7	0
Three quarters of a year's rent of premises in			
Coleman-street: due at Michaelmas.	71	5	0
One year's rent of lands at Acton: due at			
Michaelmas	60	0	0
One year's fee-farm rent of lands in Sussex;			
land-tax deducted: due at Michaelmas ..	19	4	0
One fifth of the clear rent of an estate at Lam-			
beth Hill, from the Royal College of Phy-			
sicians, in pursuance of Lady Sadleir's will:			
due at Midsummer.	3	0	0
		243	16 0
Dividends on Stock :—			
One year's dividends on 14,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced An-			
nuities	420	0	0
<i>Pulteney Fund.</i>			
One year's dividends on 200 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. Consols	6	0	0
<i>Fairchild Fund.</i>			
One year's dividends on 100 <i>l.</i> New South Sea Stock	3	0	0
<i>Rumford Fund.</i>			
One year's dividends on 216 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> 3 per			
cent. Consols	64	16	8
<i>Donation Fund.</i>			
One year's dividends on 3820 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3 per			
cent. Consols	114	12	6
		608	9 2
Miscellaneous Receipts :—			
Sale of the Oriental Manuscripts to the British			
Museum	163	4	0
Sale of Philosophical Transactions	444	9	3
Sale of Abstracts of Papers	17	6	8
Sale of Sir H. Davy's Discourses	0	3	0
Sale of Coins and Medals	44	16	6
		669	19 5
Total.	£ 2961	4	6½

2. PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Lady Sadleir's Legacy</i> .—The Poor of the Parish, in pursuance of Lady Sadleir's Will.	3	0	0
<i>Fairchild Lecture</i> .—The Rev. J. J. Ellis, for delivering the Fairchild Lecture of 1834	3	0	0
BAKERIAN LECTURE.—Charles Lyell, Jun., Esq., for the Bakerian Lecture.	4	0	0
<i>Rumford Medal</i> .—M. Melloni, two year's dividend on the Rumford Augmentation Fund, January 8th, 1835	69	11	10
Mr. Wyon, for Gold and Silver Rumford Medal	64	0	0

Salaries:—

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. Roget, one year, as Secretary	105	0	0
J. G. Children, Esq., one year, as Secretary..	105	0	0
Ditto for Index to Phil. Trans.	5	5	0
C. Konig, Esq., one year as Foreign Secretary	20	0	0
Mr. Robertson, one year, as Assistant-Secretary	160	0	0
Mr. W. E. Shuckard, Librarian	30	17	0
Mr. Gould, one year, as Porter	60	0	0
Mr. Hudson for one month's salary	20	16	8
	506 18 8		

Mr. Panizzi: On account; for preparing a Catalogue of the Library	300	0	0
Fire Insurance, on the Society's Property	22	11	6
Mr. Robertson: Gratuity.....	20	0	0
Mrs. Coppard: Gratuity.....	10	0	0

Bills:—

Taylor:

Printing the Phil. Trans., 1834, part 2	216	2	6
Printing the Phil. Trans., 1835, part 1	181	11	0
Printing and Paper of Proceedings, Nos. 17—21	34	9	6
Printing Proceedings of Excise Committee	18	14	0
Miscellaneous Printing: Circulars, Lists of Fellows, Ballot-lists, Statement of Payments, and Minutes of Council, &c. ..	102	0	6

Bowles and Gardiner:

Paper for the Phil. Trans., 1835, parts 1 and 2.....	121	16	0
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Basire:

Engraving and Copper-plate Printing for the Phil. Trans., 1835, parts 1 and 2, &c.	67	7	6
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Carried forward.....£742 1 0 1003 2 0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills:—						
Brought forward.....	742	1	0	1003	2	0
Sowerby :						
Engraving for Phil. Trans.....	6	16	6			
Gardner :						
Engraving for Phil. Trans.,.....	14	10	0			
Vizetelly and Branston :						
Wood Engravings for Phil. Trans. 1835,						
part 1.....	8	12	0			
Gyde :						
Sewing and Boarding 1733 Parts of Phil.						
Trans.	60	15	4			
Boarding 201 Sets of Abstracts, Sewing						
Adjudication of Medals, &c.	36	16	9			
				869	11	7
Few & Co., Solicitors	113	13	4			
Mr. Higgins: Surveying Coleman-street Pro-						
perty	31	10	0			
Mr. Russell: for calculation of Tables for						
the Excise Committee (to be repaid by the						
Lords of the Treasury)	25	0	0			
Mr. Williamson, for a Plate Chest	3	17	0			
Tuckett :						
Bookbinding	34	16	8			
Chappell :						
Stationery	36	16	6			
Saunderson :						
Shipping expenses	11	1	5			
Brecknell and Turner :						
Wax Lights, Candles, and Lamp Oil	72	14	6			
Skelton :						
Cleaning Chandeliers; Fenders; and re-						
pairing Lamps and Locks	11	15	9			
Cubitt :						
Book-shelves in New Room	72	13	0			
Fitting up the Meteorological Room.....	13	19	10			
Pryer and Spice :						
Furniture for Mr. Hudson's new room, ...	14	10	0			
Snell :						
Gallery for Library.....	131	9	4			
Furniture for Mr. Robertson's room.....	30	12	6			
New Carpet, Window Blinds, Carpet-beat-						
ing, &c.....	22	7	0			
Cobbett and Son :						
Window-cleaning and Glazing	2	12	4			
Gwillim :						
Large Mats, Brushes, Fire-wood, &c.	15	17	0			
Carried forward	£645	6	2	1872	13	7

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills :—						
Brought forward.....	645	6	2	1872	13	7
Baker :						
Upholstery	11	6	0			
Hermon :						
Cleaning Staircase, &c.	10	14	5			
Arnold and Dent :						
Cleaning and Regulating Clocks.	2	17	9			
				670	4	4
Books bought on account of the Money received from the British Museum:						
Baillièrè : Books,—on account	50	0	0			
Simpkin and Marshall : Ditto.....	2	10	8			
Pickering : Ditto	7	0	0			
Bohn : Ditto.....	2	2	0			
Weale : Ditto	4	0	6			
				65	13	2
Parish Rates and Petty Charges :						
Taxes and Parish Rates	31	19	9			
L'Institut Journal	3	5	0			
Postage and Carriage	18	6	3			
Extra Portorage	4	11	7			
Expenses on Foreign Packets and Presents..	18	16	6			
Stamps	3	0	9			
Cleaning Library	2	13	6			
Charwoman's Wages	26	5	0			
Extra Charwoman's work	5	17	2			
Board and Wages of Mr. Hudson's Servant for one month.	2	10	0			
Miscellaneous expenses	17	4	4			
				134	9	10
				£2743	0	11
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer				218	3	7½
				£2961	4	6½

J. W. LUBBOCK, *Treasurer.*

November 28th, 1835.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Treasurer for his able services in attending to its finances.

The Copley Medal, and the two Royal Medals for the present year were then delivered, pursuant to the awards made by the Council.

The Statutes relating to the Election of Council and Officers were then read by the Secretary; and Joseph Smith, Esq. and the Rev.

Dr. Jennings being nominated by the President, with the approbation of the Meeting, Scrutators to assist the Secretaries in examining the balloting-lists, the votes of the Fellows present were collected.

The ballot being taken, the Scrutators reported the following as the result.

President—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G.

Treasurer—Francis Baily, Esq.

Secretaries— { Peter Mark Roget, M.D.
John George Children, Esq.

Foreign Secretary—Charles Konig, Esq.

Other Members of the Council.

William Allen, Esq.	John William Lubbock, Esq.
Rev. William Buckland, D.D.	Herbert Mayo, Esq.
Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq.	Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq.
Rev. James Cumming.	Rev. Robert Murphy, M.A.
Davies Gilbert, Esq.	Sir John Rennie.
Joseph Henry Green, Esq.	William Henry Smyth, Capt. R.N.
Henry Holland, M.D.	Edward Turner, M.D.
William Lawrence, Esq.	Rev. William Whewell.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in assisting at the Election.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
	£.	s.	d.	By Cash on account of the following disbursements:—	£.	s.	d.
To Balance	258	15	0	Baillière: Books ...	50	0	0
Sale of Oriental MSS.	163	4	0	Simpkin and Marshall: Ditto	2	10	8
				Pickering: Ditto ...	7	0	0
				Bohn: Ditto	2	2	0
				Weale: Ditto	4	0	6
				Balance, Nov. 28, 1835....	356	5	10
	<u>£421 19 0</u>				<u>£421 19 0</u>		